

**Village Officers.**

President..... J. N. F. HUM  
Clerk..... HANS P. OLSON  
Assessor..... Fred NARIN  
Treasurer..... C. W. AMIDON  
Trustees: C. W. AMIDON, R. D. CONNIN, HANS  
PETERSEN, C. CLARK, L. FOURNIER, A. KRAUS.

**Society Meetings.**

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**

Pastor Rev. E. W. FRANKS. Preaching 10:30  
a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Class meeting 10 a.m.  
 Sabbath school 11 a.m. Tuesday evening, 8:00 p.m.  
 Junior League, 8:45 p.m. Prayer meeting,  
 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

**Presbyterian Church.**

Regular church services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30  
 p.m. Sunday School immediately after morning  
 service, V. T. S. C. at 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting  
 Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev Frank  
 Lofker, Pastor.

**Methodist Protestant Church.**

Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as fol-  
 lows: Preaching 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath  
 school 11 a.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday  
 7 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend the  
 above services.

**Danish Rev. Lutheran Church.**

Rev. A. C. Kildgaard, Pastor. Services every  
 Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

**St. Mary's Catholic Church.**

Services every first and third Sunday of the  
 month. Confession on the preceding Saturday  
 morning at 8 o'clock a.m.; Sunday  
 On Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a.m.; Benedic-  
 tion School at 3 p.m.; Vespers and Benedic-  
 tion at 7 o'clock p.m. On the Monday after the third  
 Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a.m. Standard school  
 O. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Riese, Assistant.

**Gravelly Lodge No. 856 F. & A. M.**

Meets in regular communication on Thursday  
 evening on or before the full of the moon.  
 J. A. TAYLOR, W. M.  
 J. J. HUM, Secretary.

**Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.**

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each  
 month. C. H. KIM, Post Com.  
 A. L. POND, Adjutant.

**Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.**

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 2  
 o'clock in the afternoon.  
 MRS. H. TRUMLEY, President.  
 MRS. L. WINSLOW, Sec.

Meets every third Tuesday in each month.  
M. A. BATES, Sec.

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**Graying Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137**  
Meets every Tuesday evening.  
GEORGE McCULLUGH, N. G.  
PETER BORCHERT, Sec.

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**Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. M. 192**  
Meets first and third Saturdays in each month.  
WM. WOODFIELD, Com.  
T. NOLAN, R. K.

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**Graying Chapter, O. E. S., No. 23**  
Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. JOHN REED, W. M.  
MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

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**Court Graying, I. O. F., No. 790**  
Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.  
A. W. HARRINGTON, C. R.  
J. B. WOODBURN, R. S.

**CLUB, L. O. S.**  
Meets the second and third Wednesday each month at G. A. R. Hall.  
**EMMA WOODBURN, C. R.**  
**ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.**

**Crawford Hive, 690, L. O. T. M. M.**  
Meets first and third Friday of each month.  
**EMMA AMOS, Lady Com.**  
**ANNIE EISENHAUER, Record Keeper**

**Garfield Circle, No. 10, Ladies of the G. A. R.**  
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.  
**MRS. DELEVAN SMITH, President.**  
**CORDELIA MCCLAIN, Secretary.**

**Crawford County Grange, No. 984**  
Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 7.  
**ELIZA BROTT, Master.**  
**P. OSTRANDER, Secretary.**

Hall, Sec. **W. D. CLARK, V. C.**  
**M. A. BATES, Clerk.**

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**Grayling Rebekah Lodge No.**  
**3521 I. O. O. F.**  
 Meets every Monday evening.  
 Sec. **ADA DEXTER, N. G.**  
**ANNA ISENHAUER, Sec.**

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**Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of**  
**M. of U. E.**  
 Meets 2nd and last Thursday of each month.  
 Sec. **A. PRINEAU, Pres.**  
**W. K. EALLARD, Sec. and Treas.**


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GRAYLING, - - MICHIGAN.

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**FIRE INSURANCE**



# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

## GRAVE DANGER OF CENTRALIZATION.

By James A. Tawney, M. C.

The true reason why the people are willing to let the national government perform and pay for so many things which properly fall within the obligations of the States is found in the fact that they do not realize that they are themselves paying for the things which the national government pays for.

The federal revenue is secured by indirect taxation, while the money in the treasuries of the several States is secured by direct taxation upon the people.

When any State increases its appropriations for any purpose, every legislator knows that that means an increase in the direct tax upon the people. Moreover, he knows that the people know this, and that they watch with anxious care the tax rate which they must pay in cash from their own pockets. Therefore, needed legislation is postponed because of the expense it involves, and the federal government is appealed to whenever possible through the President, through the people's representatives in Congress, and through the various departments and bureaus of the government.

When popular demands are strong enough, and it has become obvious that the States will not severally or jointly undertake obligations belonging to them, though seriously needed, the experience of the last ten years shows that the federal government, through its legislative and executive departments, is only too willing to undertake such responsibilities and relieve the States of the burdens they involve.

I do not plead for States' rights. I plead for the right and the duty of the federal government to protect itself and its treasury against encroachments of the States and private interests upon its powers, its duties, and its revenues. I lay no claim to prophetic powers, but I bring to you the thought of many of the ablest men in the public service to-day, when I say that we are unconsciously drifting toward a highly organized, bureaucratic form of federal government, such as has become the bane of most of the old-world governments of Europe.

## SCIENCE WILL REDEEM TROPICS.

By Col. William C. Gorges.

There is at present no yellow fever in Panama, and malaria is well under control. The men working on the canal and their families are as vigorous as they could be in this country.

It looked as if the canal could never be built unless yellow fever were exterminated. The fever could never spread now, even if it were introduced from outside, through our rigid quarantine.

I am inclined to think that the advances made in tropical sanitation will have a much wider and more far-reaching effect than freeing Havana and Panama from yellow fever or enabling us to build the Panama canal.

## ONTARIO'S TIMBER SUPPLY.

Official Figures of Acreage and Output at the Present Time.

According to the report of the department of lands, forests and mines, just issued, the total area of land under timber license in Ontario was 20,063 square miles, says the Boston Transcript. The principal items of the year's output from territory under license were as follows: Sawlogs, pine, 674,800,463 feet, board measure; other than pine, 66,045,067 feet board measure; square timber, pine, 638,228; other than pine, 18,417 cubic feet; pine timber, 648,000 feet, board measure; cedar, 126,172 pieces; pulpwood, 34,001 cords. The pulpwood output of 84,001 cords was 12,285 cords in excess of 1906. The pulp mills at Sault Ste. Marie, Spanish River and Sturgeon Falls were running to their full capacity during the year.

In connection with the free grant districts, where the areas suitable for settlement have been pretty well taken and the lots remaining are largely unsuitable for agriculture the department has instituted a system of homestead inspection to enforce compliance with the condition of settlement. Owing to the increased value of woods other than pine a desire has sprung up to take up lots not suitable for agricultural purposes in order to dispose of the timber. Under the system now adopted lots applied for are inspected to ascertain if they comprise a sufficient proportion of good land to warrant the expectation that a living could be made by farming. If it is obvious that the lands are not capable of affording a living by agriculture and are applied for in order to get the timber location is refused.

## FAKE CORPORATIONS.

Maine the Eastern State in the Union to Which to Go.

Do you want a company to supply the people of Maine with steam shoes to dig their canals? Do you want to form a company to raise bananas in Alaska? Do you desire a concern to trade in spirits of the heroes of the east? Well, if you do go to Maine and file your papers. You can form a corporation with a capital limit only exceeded by the skyline, and it won't cost you enough to set you back very materially either.

For years Maine has been the mecca of those who wished to foist companies on the unsuspecting public. The fees for granting a charter are merely nominal. The taxes are still more so, something like an annual franchise tax of \$5 on \$50,000 capitalization. Almost no questions are asked, and it is as easy for a company with any odd whatever, and a few dollars to pay the necessary fees and printing, to get a full-fledged charter as it is for a man to get a drink in the city of Bangor.

All sorts of fanciful corporations are filed at the office of the Secretary of State in Augusta, and gaudily printed copies of stock are offered to the public. You need not limit your capitalization to be sure, the more capital you have the more tax you are supposed to pay, but after you have disposed of your shares you probably won't pay any tax anyway, and will let the charter of the company expire. It's only a list of delinquent corporations published in one of the Bangor papers, corporations whose charters are to expire on account of non-payment. It filled nearly two pages of the Bangor type, with close spaces.

I think that the sanitarian can now show that any population coming to the tropics can protect itself against yellow fever and malaria by measures simple and inexpensive.

With these diseases eliminated, life in the tropics for the Anglo-Saxon will be, I believe, more healthful than in the temperate zone, and gradually, in the next two centuries, tropical countries, which offer a greater return for man's labor than the temperate zone, will be settled by the white races and become again the centers of wealth, population and civilization, as they were at the dawn of history.

## EMPHASIZE THE GLORIES OF PEACE.

By President Schaeffer.

The greatest problem of the twentieth century is the boy, with one exception—the girl. As soon as the girl takes up the study of history, gradually she reaches the conviction that everything great and heroic belongs to the other sex.

The boy is apt to form similar ideas from the text books on history and the methods of teaching the subject. The names of admirals and generals, the battles they fought and the victories they won, the causes and the effects of the wars in which they were engaged, constitute a very large part of the material of instruction. The boy loves power and admires every exhibition of personal and national strength.

It seems to me that our text books, our examinations, and our instruction should glorify the arts of peace above the arts of war. In other words, history should be taught from a more rational point of view. While it would be wrong to rob the soldier of a just share of glory, it will nevertheless be wise to emphasize the victories of peace above the victories of war.

## HOW TO ABOLISH CONSUMPTION.

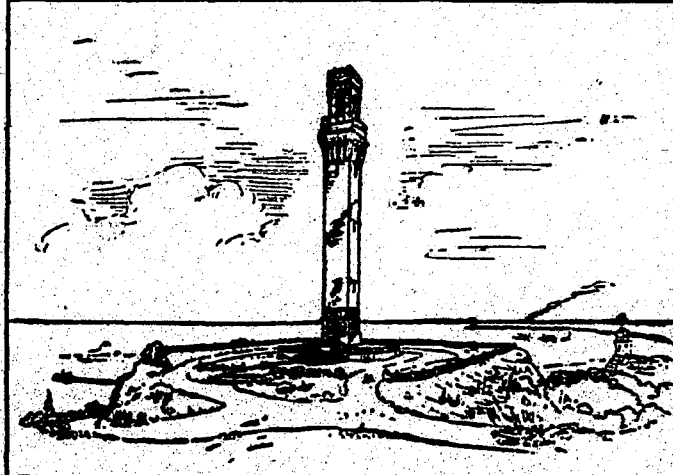
By Dr. F. C. Shattuck.

The only way to eradicate tuberculosis is to totally eradicate its seed. Cleanliness, good and sufficient food, plenty of air, ample water supplies, public parks, playgrounds and bath-houses—these are among the things needed. The hygiene of workshops must be looked after, and there must be all needed enactments in the interest of the public health. Nowhere will co-operation, enriched by public spirit, yield a richer harvest than in striving along broad lines to prevent tuberculosis.

Our work for the immediate future seems to lie in the direction of generalizing and systematizing. An immense service can be rendered by arousing the interest of private and incorporated employers of labor. Mill owners and managers, as a class, are intelligent and humane, and their attention should be called to this matter by their physicians. The result would be a saving, not a loss, to the employers, while the benefit to the individual workers would be great.

If the word in medicine is "work," the word in the tuberculosis fight is "education."

## MONUMENT IN HONOR OF THE PILGRIMS.



CAPE COD PILGRIMS' MEMORIAL.

The drawing shows how the monument, the corner stone of which was laid at Provincetown, Mass., with impressive ceremony, will appear when completed. It will be a pure white shaft, rising 300 feet above the hill that overlooks the town.

ing at that. And all of these were to lose their charters because their taxes, amounting in most cases to less than \$25, had been unpaid. But hundreds of others are formed every month, so a few more or less aren't missed very much.

The most interesting of the companies are the frank ones. They abound from the propagation of cats to the savings of souls.

## ABOUT TOBACCO.

They Serve Out Cigars to the Soldiers in Italy.

Physicians, chemists and physiologists (many of them smokers themselves) agree that smoking before maturity is reached always leads to a waste of nerve power and brain force and thus squanders life by weakening the very center of strength.

In all Lord Wolseley's campaigns he made it a rule where possible to allow each soldier one pound of tobacco per month, which he considered a fair allowance. In Italy the military authorities recognize the weed as one of the comforts essential to the troops and cigars are served out to them with their daily rations.

In France there are 6,000,000 smokers, and of every fifteen there are eight who smoke a pipe, five who smoke cigars and only two who are cigarette smokers. Still the French consume more than 800,000,000 cigarettes a year, or enough to go around the world 500 times if they were placed end to end in a line.

In the total quantity of tobacco grown the United States rivals Cuba and the Philippine Islands combined; British India is not very far behind the States. It takes 6,000,000 acres to grow the world's tobacco. Louisville is the largest tobacco market in the world.

The best cigars manufactured come from Cuba, the tobacco for which is cultivated in the famous Yuelta de Abajo district, west of Havana. The favored spot is located on the banks of a river, the nature of the soil being such that in no other part of the world can leaves of such excellence be produced. The most expensive cigars cost about \$7.50 each. The largest cigars come from the Philippine Islands, some

of them being eighteen inches in length. Italy has the reputation of manufacturing some of the strongest smokes in the world.

A good cigar will burn slowly and evenly; the weed that smolders up one side is of inferior quality.

## Willie's Reason.

Willie was a regular mother's boy, a writer in the Chicago Tribune declares. He was so devoted to her that he could not bear to have any one else do things for him, not even his indulgent father. One night he called his father to his bedside.

"Papa," he said, "will you please to bring me a glass of water?" His father went for the water, glowing with pride at the unusual summons, and when Willie had taken his drink the parent's curiosity got the better of him.

"Why," he asked, "did you call me to-night instead of your mother?"

"Oh, there's been a dresserman here to-day, and I was afraid there might be some pins or needles on the floor to get into mamma's feet," replied Willie, innocently.

## He Tried It.

A young man who persisted in whispering loudly to the lady who accompanied him to a symphony concert, telling her what the music "meant," what sort of a passage was coming next, and so on, caused serious annoyance to every one of his immediate neighbors. Presently he closed his eyes and said to his companion:

"Did you ever try listening to music with your eyes shut? You've no idea how lovely it sounds!"

Thereupon a gentleman who sat in a seat in front of the young man twined himself about and said gravely: "Young man, did you ever try listening to music with your mouth shut?"—Kansas City Star.

Newrich—A man can get along without ancestors. Mack—True, but his children can't.—Town Topics.

Instead of running from a disagreeable argument, most people will stand and stir the kettle.

A woman with poor taste shouldn't be allowed to have any money.

## FARMS IN PAN NORTH.

Nearly 3,000,000 Acres of Alaska Open to Be Opened.

At a distance of some fifty miles south of the arctic circle 2,980,000 acres of land will be opened for settlement in Alaska on Sept. 30, by a recent order of the secretary of the interior. This great tract has been held in reserve for a national forest around Norton bay, but the project was abandoned, so many were the demands for entry on land which had been found more suitable for settlement, says the New York Tribune. The spring rush for Alaska, overwhelmed steamship accommodations and filled up the wharves at Seattle with household freight, but the order of the secretary is expected to prolong the rush up to the approach of winter. Alaska has been in the throes of a general strike and tie-up, but as usual in such cases this feature is wearing itself out. These troubles were caused by the shortage of labor in southeastern Alaska, owing to the activity of railway building and the development of new mines, culminating in a general demand for higher wages.

Agriculture is proceeding hand in hand with the efforts of government experiment stations, which are constantly determining what will grow which heretofore has been exotic to the soil. So far, all the harder vegetables have been made to thrive, and in the large valleys of the interior experiments are being made, with every prospect of success, to grow hay, grain and stock feed capable of maintaining work animals. The great valley along the Susitna river in central Alaska, extending north from Cook's inlet and Bessieville bay, it is declared, has a mild climate all the year, owing to the warm currents of the ocean, and will grow almost anything that is raised in temperate zones.

Most important to Alaska has been the improvement of the transportation facilities, both on steamship and railway lines. In the Susitna valley the Alaska Central railway last year had forty-seven and a half miles of standard gauge track in operation north from Seward and its roadbed in excellent shape. The series of tunnels and heavy grade work for the next six and a half miles were 90 per cent completed last year and are now about to be opened. The seven tunnels in this section are 3,800 feet long and when their completion trains will have fifty-four miles of track. The line aims for Fairbanks, Montanaka coal-fields and the Yukon, 400 miles northward. The Copper River railway had completed twenty miles of road from Cordova and its grade was done almost to Copper river at the close of last season. Much of its heavy rock work through the Abercrombie canyon of the Copper river was completed.

The Tanana Mines railway had in operation when the snowfall began last autumn thirty-six miles of road, from Chenate Gilmore through Fairbanks. The Copper River and Northwestern railway had about completed twenty miles of grading north from Valdez and surveys were laying out other routes, including one from Catalla to the Kayak coal fields, and thence parallel with the Copper River railway. The Valdez and Yukon railway had completed its wharf and office, laid one mile of standard grade track and graded part of its roadbed. The Solomon River railway had extended its line to Camdeppaga and pushed construction to reach Council City.

The Nome and Arctic railway had purchased the Wild Goose railroad and pushed its line toward Kongarok. The Alaska Short Line railway, with terminals at Tillamuna bay, proposes to push on to Nome. Most of these lines are anxious to build into the Kayak coal fields, where coal is plentiful and of high grade for coking and general use.

The permanent white population of Alaska is now 33,000, with 6,000 nomads at work here and there. The increase now averages 3,500 souls a year, a figure which the coming opening of lands is expected to swell materially. These people shipped to the states last year \$23,339,250 worth of gold, silver, copper and merchandise in the form of fish products. Cable, telegraph and mail connections are being generally extended and already Alaska is ambitious to become a state.

## Rough Remedies.

Mrs. E. D. Martin, of the New York W. C. T. U., has been delegated to open in the public libraries a campaign against those novels whose heroes are disgraced and whose heroines drink champagne and even smoke an occasional cigarette.

"You think my campaign will fail?" said Mrs. Martin the other day. "Well, no doubt it will fail if I conduct it clumsily. I hope, though, to succeed. Women's movements that fall too often fall through ignorance. We women are too apt to take up a subject before we are capable of handling it. I remember a case in point, the case of a first aid to the injured club formed among the ladies of the village of Paint Rock. A physician was one day summoned post haste to the home of a Paint Rock lady. He found her in a shocking condition.

"My poor friend," he exclaimed, "what has happened to you? Have you been run over by an automobile?" The lady shook her head on the pillow.

"No," she answered, in a weak voice; "I fainted, and a member of the first aid club brought me to."

## A Self-Loading Gun.

The self-loading or automatic mousket is now being seriously considered as the infantry arm of the future. The equipment of the great armies of the world with an improved rifle is hardly completed when the mechanics begin work on a new weapon. At the recent examinations of the German War Academy the automatic rifle was one of the themes for discussion. The place now on trial has a magazine holding ten cartridges, the trigger is utilized to load and lock, consequently the soldier can remain quietly in position, never removing his eye from the target, and fire his ten shots.



## OUR REFUGE AND STRENGTH.

By Rev. William Frazar, Jr.

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.—Psalm 46:1.

The world has been likened to the sea, ever agitated; liable to storms and tempests wherein many are engulfed and lost. The Christian mariner is sailing upon this sea. He must cross it before ever he can reach the haven of rest. As long as it is smooth sailing we can smile and be happy, but let the tempest in its fury burst upon us and we must use all our strength, our courage, our knowledge, our skill if we are to come out of it safely.

The text speaks of a refuge, and where there is a refuge there must be danger. The Christian is in constant danger from himself and others. The devil is a danger that is ever near us. We must needs watch and pray that we enter not into temptation. Danger comes to us also from our own evil natures. We have in us the tendency to do evil rather than good. It is hard to overcome ourselves. Yet that is the very thing we must do, deny ourselves and take up our cross and follow Him. Danger is the lot of God's people. They have enlisted under His banners and must incur the risk of battle. If we would wear the crown we must fight the battle of God. Every time we go out from our homes we are in physical danger, and yet we go. So let us go about the business of our Father's kingdom despite the danger, facing it in His name.

Our text also implies weakness, for where there is need of strength there must be weakness; weakness felt by the most pious and devout. There has been no one who at some time has not felt it. Does not God make this His opportunity to teach us to depend upon Him? Does He not thus show us our helplessness and draw us to the great fountain head of strength? When we have some great duty to perform we feel this weakness. We say, oh, but we can't do that. We are too weak. We feel our weakness when some sacrifice is to be made, when God calls upon us to give up one we love, or there is some great temptation to be resisted. It is, however, in the moments when we feel most self-confident that we are in need of strength. It is then that we are really weak.

God is our refuge in danger. When the child is in danger he flees to father or mother for safety, firmly believing that there he is safe. Oh, the implicit confidence of the child! If we all could only feel toward God as the child feels toward his parent. In grief, in sorrow, in suffering, we can find a sure refuge in God.

God is also our strength in weakness. He fortifies the mind. He gives energy and strength to the soul. In Him we can do all things. The Apostle Paul exclaims: "When I am weak then am I strong." Paul would glory in his weakness, for it was then that the strength of God would shine forth in him. If ever there was a man, according to the judgment of this world, that man was Paul. Yet he sees in himself only weakness and the strength of Christ. What a rebuke to the self-satisfied.

God is our help in trouble. If there is one thing that God is above all else that is love. We seek the refuge in danger, we use His strength in weakness, but we feel the heart throbs of God Himself when He helps us in trouble. It is a pouring out of his love to sinful and suffering man. What a comfort in sorrow is the presence of the man of sorrows! Oh, what a deliverance from trouble is worked out for us by the help of all the ages! He sanctifies us to our trouble. He draws us nearer to Him thus. It is not a far off hope, but it is a very present one. You who are sorrowing at the going home of a loved one, He waits to help you. You who are worried by daily cares, He would share your burden. You who are laden with sins, He would forgive you. Oh, fly to Him, who is indeed a very present help in trouble, our refuge and our strength!

## HAPPINESS.

By Rev. Henry F. Cope.

"He that is of a cheerful heart has a continual feast."—Prov. 15:15.

How did your Puritan forefathers dispose of that text? In their day it read, "A merry heart is a continual feast." Did they explain it away by saying that the man was made away for fasting and not for feasting? Perhaps underneath their austere exterior they, after all, knew something of deep joys and unalloyed sources of refreshing happiness.

In their teaching they made the mistake of insisting that it was necessary to seem sad in order to please the Most High. We make the mistake of being sad in order to please ourselves. Their misery at least had the grace of a high motive; ours is born of a shortsighted selfishness that grasps at the shadow of a fleeting satisfaction and loses the substance of lasting joy.

Happiness is the highest aim of life, higher than holiness or usefulness, because it must include both. To us it is so unfamiliar that we do not know it from triviality; we seek the excitement of some pleasing sensation, and, rising to its stimulus, we fall afterwards into the reaction of misery. Happiness is the peace, calm, strength and spring of the life fully in harmony with all things good and true.

Nothing pleases God better than a happy disposition. Many have thought to give Him glory by learned treatises on His majestic and awful God. But a little child, so simple, that he can only say, "God loves me," and then devoutly thank more often than any other prayer, does the thing which God only can prize as the greatest Father gives His children

a world brimming over with joy, with laughing meadows, with smiling norms, with rippling bird song, and to man He gives faculties of immeasurable happiness. Life is learning the law of happiness, and practicing its use and service.

But what is the secret of happiness? How can we learn to be happy when life has so much to make us sad? The praise of happiness does not take away the fact of sorrow or solve its dark problem. There remain the million aching hearts and all the griefs of a world. True. God forbid that we should lose our sorrows; that were to make this a sad world indeed. Our cares are but part of joy's curriculum. Learning their lesson, bearing their load is essential to deep, lasting happiness.

It is not (the life of the butterfly experience that is firm, calm, serene in times of storm and stress. It is the life that by loads of care has been forced to strike its roots down to the rocks. There are some lives that seem to run over with a happiness that is full of refreshing to all who know them, and these have come out of great tribulation.

At first the multiplication table is a burden; later, when mastered, it becomes a wonderful bearer of burdens. To wear a careworn, fretful look, to go through life shedding misery, is to confess that we have not learned our lesson, that we are dunces in life's school.

The secret of happiness is grasping the significance of living, to learn that we live for things other and higher than those mad follies and fading prizes for which men sell their bodies and souls and fret out their nerves and hearts. No man can be happy whose heart is set on the changing fashion of things or who looks for satisfaction in things.

The lover is happy because he has discovered a prize and is enthralled by a pursuit that makes all other things seem mean and paltry. Men are happy in proportion as they yield themselves to the best, as they tune their hearts to strike the key of their lives. Paul is happier in the dungeon, where he can be true to his ideal, than Nero on the throne without one.

There is feast in days of famine for those who have the inner eyes for the riches of life. You always can find in this world what your heart is looking for. But you cannot satisfy your heart on everything you may chance to find, and until the heart is satisfied and the deeper needs of the life are met there is no happiness.

The search for happiness is not altogether selfish. Few things can we do that will help others more than the cultivation of serene strength and cheer in ourselves. Not the soulless, set smile, but the strength and sympathy that flow from a life fixed in confidence in eternal right and good and unflinching love.

## THE SENSE OF THE UNSEEN.

By Rev. H. W. Harris.

"While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal."—II. Cor. iv, 18.

Looking on things not seen. That sounds like either fantasy or folly. Yet it is plain fact, practical, and certainly essential to any success. He is blind who can see only with his eyes, and he only is sensible who knows there are many things beyond his senses. Practical men consider all the factors to every problem, and things are not less real to them because they may chance to be intangible.

A man is wealthy according to what is within him. His greatness is of the things that are unseen. There are limits to the possession and the use of the things that are seen; but who shall set a limit to a man's possible wealth in love and honor, in wisdom and integrity, in all the things that make up the soul of man? Few are the things that a man may hold for his own all the days of his life, and fewer still are those he may grasp with pleasure when the hands are falling helpless by his side. But many are the riches he may have to hold forever in the things of the unseen.

Many a man walks through the fields penniless and yet richer far than their owner; to him the birds sing, for him the flowers bloom, to his eyes there are beauties in the blue beyond all words, and all the loveliness of the fair land lifts his heart within him. The other man who holds the title deeds sees nothing beside them. Possession is wholly a matter of appreciation. The earth is the Lord's and he gives it to those who have eyes to see.

It is the eye to see the unseen that gives wealth to the seen. Values depend on vision. Appreciation does not prevent possession; it makes the possession actual. And the vision of the realities behind things keeps a man from the sense of destitution when all things are taken from him. He cannot be destitute. He may lose all his fellows, but he cannot be friendless; the Father of Spirits cannot lose him, nor can he be cut off from fellowship with those who die no more.

The seeing eye is the stimulus to the worth while endeavor. The inventors who have enriched the world endured derision seeing the things invisible to others. The truth is that it is the spiritual world that makes the best progress in things material. The men of faith and vision are back of all advance. They have endurance, patience, and strength. The sense of another world where motives are rightly measured, the sense of a great cloud of worthy witnesses to other eyes invisible, the sense of reward in the very service itself, rewards intangible yet most real, the joy of sacrifice and service, these all enable one to push on, to toil, to endure. Then, long afterwards, the dull eyed world sees and understands.

## Short Meter Sermons.

Humor is the echo of suspicion.

Forced honesty never has any roots.

Facts of people mistake their sight for swiftness.

The best cure for a destructive eye of the world is the divine love of the world.



1128—Scots defeated at the battle of the Standard.

1286—Portuguese defeated the Spaniards at Aljubarrota.

1438—Death of John I. of Portugal.

1456—Hungary Janos, one of the great war captains of his age, died.

1533—John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded in the Tower.

1628—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, assassinated by John Felton.

1642—Charles I. set up his standard at Nottingham.

1648—Prince of Conde victorious over Archduke Leopold at battle of Lens.

1672—Massacre of the Brothers De Witt at The Hague.

1710—Battle of Saragossa.

1760—Oswego taken by Montcalm.... Letitia Bonaparte, mother of Napoleon, born at Ajaccio, Corsica.

1767—Earthquake on the island of Martinique killed 15,000 persons.

1770—Maryland adopted a State constitution.

1784—First mail coach in England left London for Bristol.

1793—Pondicherry taken by the English.

1806—British and Spanish forces defeated the French at battle of Valmiera.

1809—French defeated the Spanish at battle of Almonacid.

1814—Washington, D. C., attacked and taken by the British.

1818—The Savannah, the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, was launched.

1833—Irish Church Temporalities act passed.

1835—The Earl of Gosford sworn in as Governor of Canada.

1841—British expedition commenced the ascent of the Niger river.

1844—Victory of the French over the Moors at Ialy.

1846—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" first performed at Birmingham, England.... Capture of Santa Fe by Americans and annexation of New Mexico to United States.

1848—The territory of Oregon organized.

1849—Surrender of Venice to the Austrians.

1851—America cup won by American yacht at Cowes, England.

1856—First petroleum well opened at Titusville, Pa.

1857—The new Louvre, Paris, inaugurated with great ceremony by Napoleon III.

1858—The Danubian principalities constituted.

1863—Garibaldi occupied Catania.

1864—Surrender of Fort Morgan, Alabama.

1866—Treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia signed at Prague.

1873—Cholera appeared in Columbus, O.

1875—Capt. Webb, on a second trial, swam across the English channel.

1884—French force bombarded Foochow, China.

1891—Sixty-two persons killed by collapse of a building in Park place, New York.

1892—President Harrison issued a proclamation retaliatory upon Canada, by establishing tolls on Sault Ste. Marie canal.

1893—Destructive storm along the Atlantic coast of North America.

1896—The rebellious Matabele in South Africa submitted to the British.

1897—President Faure of France visited the Czar at St. Petersburg.











## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 5

### Local and Neighbored News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want your money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

#### For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Olson are doing Detroit and the State Fair this week.

The best and cheapest line of school supplies at Fournier's Drug Store.

Wanted.—You to have your glasses fixed by C. J. Hathaway. Optician.

The best enamel bath tub at SORENSON'S.

The best coffee and teas are found at the South Side Market.

Everybody likes China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Born, at their home in this village, Saturday Aug. 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blaine a son.

J. Leahy, the expert optician will be at Dr. Insley's office, Friday, Sept. 13 and will remain until Monday noon.

Your eyes are your best friend. You can have them properly fitted at Hathaway's.

For Sale.—A span of young horses and two good cows.—E. S. Dutton, Grayling, Mich.

Make your old furniture look like new with a coat of China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

Never use a powder to polish silverware as it grinds away the silver. Buy your silver polish at Hathaway's.

Fournier's Drug Store is head quarters for School Supplies of every description, and prices are right.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Prepare for winter by ordering your supply of coal at S. H. Co's store. Hand in your order now.

For sale.—A good muley cow, perfectly gentle; comes home every night. Price \$35.00. P. Aebli, Grayling.

Feldhauser Bros. are equipped with new machinery for threshing and clover hulling. Rapid and first class work. Won't stay long enough to eat up your crop. Try them.

Rev. Wm. Coombs will leave Fredrick for Davidsburgh, for the ensuing year. He will be succeeded at Fredrick by Rev. G. W. Terhune.

FOR SALE.—N. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres by Dey & Powers, Springfield, Mich.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better for as good. S. H. Co.

If you are wanting something new in Post Cards, something artistic, original and high class. Call at SORENSON FURNITURE STORE.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jennings, Tuesday, Sept. 3, a son. Mr. Jennings says he can stay as long as he will pay his board.

Dishes of all kinds for sale. Cups and saucers, 40 cents per set. Pitchers and tumblers at 5 and 10 cent counter. At Jewell and Ryan, on Cedar Street, at Metcalf's old meat market.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

Found.—That to have satisfactory glasses, they must be scientific in construction. Come here: we are prepared for all difficult cases.—C. J. Hathaway. Optician.

Married, Sept. 2, at the church, Miss Lucy Brick and Delphoe Charron, Rev. Fr. Reiss officiating. The happy pair took the night train south and were liberally showered with rice and good wishes.

The Opera House management have secured the Maude Henderson Company for a week, commencing Sept. 25. Opening night will present "The Walls of New York," which is a drawing play wherever given. Watch out for future announcements.

Farmers who have any threshing or clover hulling, will do well to communicate with Feldhauser Bros. They have new machinery and guarantee first class work.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

The meeting of the Farmers' Telephone Co., to have been held Aug. 31, was adjourned to Sept. 28, at which time it is expected that something definite will be known, and a central exchange established here.

G. L. Alexander is putting a cement foundation under his office.

Oscar Hanson's house has assumed its full form and promises to be a beautiful home.

P. Borchers has been adding to his residence, making it more pleasant and improving its appearance.

The I. O. O. F. have a large amount of brick on the ground for the new opera house and lodge rooms.

The regular business meeting of the Epworth League will be held at the Parsonage on Friday evening.

Hiram Penn of Pere Cheney marketed a veal calf 9 weeks old, that dressed 220 pounds. Poor country.

WANTED.—A nurse girl to look after a young child. Enquire at this office.

Miss Jennie Payne returned to her home in Detroit after a two weeks visit with Maude Pillsbury.

Fred Havens and his bride went to Johannesburg Tuesday morning, for a short visit with sister Maud and the kids.

Mr. Laurence Pillsbury returned home Sunday night after a two weeks visit in Detroit, Jackson, and other southern points.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hathaway have been visiting at Orion this week, leaving the store in charge of Chas. Standard while he was absent.

Mrs. Utson of Denver, Col., is the welcome guest of her sister Mrs. N. P. Olson, whom she accompanied to Detroit this week.

The Wellington S. S. had a good time last Thursday in the grove near to the school house. About thirty were out.

There will be a meeting Saturday night in the Wellington School House instead of Sunday afternoon.

F. H. LOCKER.

At last we have them, a very artistic Photograph at \$2.00 per dozen. Call and see them. Gallery open Saturdays and Sundays. M. LAUR.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson arrived last week from their visit to the old world. They report a most enjoyable trip, but are glad to be at home again.

Rev. A. C. Kildegarde will be at Greenville next Sunday, therefore there will be no service at the Danish Lutheran Church here on that day.

Mrs. Carrie Wilson announces that she is ready to do dress-making for the ladies of Grayling at her residence at the foot of Michigan avenue, near the river.

Mrs. H. C. Mortenson arrived home after two weeks visit at her daughter Mrs. Adelbert Alderton and old Saginaw friends. She also enjoyed the Semi Centennial Home Coming.

The many close friends of Robt. W. Ward, now in the university sanitarium at Ann Arbor, will gladly learn that he is on the short and quick road to recovery.—Roscommon News.

The school bell Tuesday morning, was welcome music to about 400 kids. The teachers were all present and this is expected to be the banner year for Grayling Schools.

The Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian Church will meet in the church Friday, Sept. 6th at 2 o'clock. Election of officers and other business of importance. Members please attend.

Mrs. Robert Richardson and the children returned from their visit east last Saturday. The children are ready for school and we are glad to hear that Mrs. Richardson is greatly improved in health and "Bob" is correspondingly happy.

Mr. Newlywed (reading)—Nobody ever yet saw a dead mule. Mrs. Newlywed (who is thinking of something else and not listening)—Don't you think your life insurance premiums are a waste of money, John?

The plant bureau at Washington states that fruit growers, especially apple growers, should use more of the common and inferior fruit for cider, canning and evaporation. This would make prices better for the fresh fruit, and also result in an improved quality.

The agricultural department says there are now 500 varieties of corn, which are easily recognized. The stalks run from a foot and a half for some kinds of popcorn to twenty-two feet for a Tennessee variety, while in the West Indies some corn grows to a height of thirty feet.

There is one wish ruling over mankind, and it is a wish which is never in a single instance granted—each man wishes to be his own master. It is a boy's beatific vision, and it remains the grownup man's ruling passion to the last. But the fact is life is a service. The only question is, whom shall we serve?

Rev. Mr. Hood of Bay City was here last Sunday and at Beaver Creek with Rev. Mr. Locker, who will be with us but one more Sunday. They were looking over the field here regarding future work. Mr. Locker returns to his studies at Alma. He has made many friends during his stay here who would be glad to welcome his return.

Married, in Chicago, Aug. 26, Fred L. Havens and Miss Margaret Callahan. The happy couple arrived here the 27th and gave his family and friends a genuine surprise, though it was a happy one, and they are receiving the heartiest of congratulations from all our people, who claim Fred as a Grayling boy. His vacation is so short that their stay will be brief, but it is expected this will be their rendezvous for future rest and recreation.

### NOTICE.

A representative of D. Aucona & Co., Chicago Tailors will be with us Monday Sept. 9th. Call and select your sample of pattern for a fall and winter suit or overcoat. GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

DIED.—Last Friday morning Carl Larson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Larson, aged 2 years.

Karl J. Johnson has gone to the Ferris School at Big Rapids to take a course in book-keeping and stenography. Of course he will succeed, as all of the Grayling boys get there. Though a farmer boy he has laid the foundation for thorough work.

Mr. Powell was a caller at our sanctum last Thursday, to bid us good-bye before starting for his season's work, and to subscribe for the Avalanche, so Mrs. Powell can keep informed of Grayling happenings. We hope to see them return in as good health and spirits as they enjoyed when they left.

Our Maple Forest correspondent writes a long list of serious charges against a gang of boys in that township, which we omit as no names are given. If half told is true, the proper thing to do is to make a complaint to a justice of the peace and furnish evidence and the law will do the rest. A newspaper is not made to stir up strife.

H. S. Buck of Maple Forest returned Monday from a two months visit in the southern part of the state with relatives and friends. He says crops in the southern portion of the state don't look any better than here and thinks Crawford county is good enough for him for the balance of his days.

The long fought legal battle between the people of Harrisville and those of the western townships of Alcona county, over the question of re-building the county buildings at Harrisville, seems to have been finally settled in a decision handed down by Judge Connine last Friday. He decided the matter in favor of the western townships and it seems probable now that the county seat will be removed to some central part of the county regardless of the railroad service.

Word was received here last Sunday of the death of Mrs. E. H. Woodruff of Roscommon. She has been an invalid for years, and for some weeks past her condition has been acknowledged as serious, but when the final blow came, though watched for, it seemed sudden. Here has been a lovely life, though filled with physical suffering, her loving nature made her an ideal wife, mother and friend as all who knew her will testify, while they, with the bereaved husband and two daughters mourn her going, yet rejoice that she has entered into rest.

Results of a family jar between Dan Stephan and his wife created a great excitement Saturday night and Sunday. While her husband was absent she disappeared with their three small children, and several parties searched during the night and Sunday till late in the afternoon, when Sheriff Amlund called out the town to organize for a systematic search, but before they started the party was found, but a few doors from home where they were hiding as she said, from fear. One can hear most anything and choose sides.

The barn near the Catholic church and residence property was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening together with all its contents, including Fr. Goodhouse's driving horse, a large quantity of hay and feed and numerous appurtenances to the church which were stored in the building. The origin of the fire is not known, but when discovered it had such headway that all effort to save the barn was regarded as futile. A loss of nearly \$1000 will be sustained, with \$450 insurance.—West Branch Herald.

### Methodist Church.

Next Sunday will close the Conference year, and the pastor, Rev. E. W. Frazer, will preach appropriate sermons morning and evening.

Subject in the morning, "What I have written, I have written."

Subject in the evening, "The Stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner."

All are cordially invited.

The pastor starts for Conference on Monday morning and should be removed at the Conference, next Sunday will be his last Sunday here.

### Farmer's Picnic.

The Crawford Co. Farmer's Association will hold their Annual Picnic at their grounds two miles northwest of Cheney, Thursday the 5th day of September. The invitation is extended to all. A good time is assured. ARTHUR W. PARKER, Sec.

### Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, September 8th. Preaching service at 10.30 a. m. Sabbath School at 11.30 a. m. C. E. Meeting at 6.30 p. m. Evening service at 7.30.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7.30 p. m.

Communion service at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning, Rev. W. L. Hood of Saginaw will have charge.

All cordially invited to attend these services. FRANK H. LOCKER, Pastor.

## Just Received Another Lot of Lemonade AND Water Sets!

We want you to call and inspect same and compare the prices with those of others. It is a fine, medium priced line, tall and swell shapes and richly decorated. Easy to select.

## Sorenson's Furniture Store.

## For best bread use SLEEPY EYE FLOUR

NO BETTER MADE

FOR SALE AT

## CONNINE & CO.

## You are not Going Blind

If we can help it.

If your sight is dim or failing or if you are troubled with headache, come to us. For by our scientific method and treatment we conquer any eye-strain and other defects of vision due to errors of refraction. There is no guess work in our method.

Come and talk it over and we make it plain to you, the why and wherefore of your trouble. Delay is dangerous.

## C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

## ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President. H. L. COX, Vice President.

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney, H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

## Your Opportunity Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account with us for . . . . . One Dollar!

Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

## 4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

## COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1.30 to 4:00 p. m.

## Schoolchildrens Wearables

Vacation will soon be over--and the boys and girls will need clothes before school opens.

We have just received our fall and winter line of boys and childrens clothing, shoes, caps and hosiery.

## CALL AND SEE

our line of Boys' "HERCULES" Suits at \$5.00 They will out wear any two ordinary \$5.00 or \$6.00 suits.

## Warranted

all Wool, Moth and Waterproof. Linen Lined Pants.

We have also just received our new

Fall and Winter

line of

"Queen Quality"

Shoes

for Women.

All styles in Kid,

Patent and Dull

Leather at

\$3.00 and \$3.50.



Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

## Central Drug Store

In Box Paper and Writing Material.

Come in and see our 25 cents Linen Paper,

New and Nobby.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigar

## The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

## School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including every thing in the line of School Supplies.

We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

## FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

THE OLD RELIABLE.



# The Avalanche

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JULY 22, 1907.

## ASK CHANGE IN LAW

IMPROVEMENT OF SHERMAN STATUTE SOUGHT.

**Traffic League Wants Association of Carriers Legalized—Favorable Report by Committee on Commerce.**

Amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law so as to permit associations of common carriers in a given territory for the purpose of establishing rates and classifications was urged at the meeting of the board of directors of the National Industrial Traffic League at the Great Northern hotel in Chicago. Such associations and agreements, the league decided, are essential to any sort of satisfactory trade conditions. The league recommended, however, that all agreements and associations of this sort be under the direct supervision of the interstate commerce commission, and President Roosevelt's attitude, as reported in press accounts, was cited as favorable to this plan. The league represents 40,000 shippers. It further went on record as favoring the addition to the interstate commerce commission of a practical railroad man or two and some fully conversant with the needs of the shippers. Members of the board of directors seemed not inclined to accept what the interstate commerce law defines as the shippers' responsibility. It was contended that the railroads should be entirely responsible for rates quoted to shippers, and the assertion was made that not only could no outsider make sense out of a railway tariff, but that railway employees themselves are often unable to do so. After much debate the meeting declared that the interstate commerce commission has no jurisdiction over carrier rules or those covering demurrage, holding that in these instances the railway acts simply in the character of a warehouseman. The next meeting of the league will be held in Washington Oct. 10.

## BASE BALL STANDINGS.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in National League.

Club	W.	L.
Chicago	83	32
Brooklyn	54	64
New York	67	48
Pittsburgh	68	49
Philadelphia	64	50
St. Louis	55	55

American League.

Club	W.	L.
Detroit	69	44
Philadelphia	68	45
Chicago	67	46
Cleveland	68	47
Washington	54	58

American Association.

Club	W.	L.
Toledo	79	53
Indianapolis	63	70
Columbus	76	53
Kansas City	62	70
Minneapolis	70	53
Milwaukee	61	69
Louisville	60	68

Western League.

Club	W.	L.
Omaha	74	51
Denver	64	60
Des Moines	60	49
Pueblo	52	67
Lincoln	60	50

## CATASTROPHE ON INTERURBAN.

Car Meets in Head-On Collision Near Charleston, Ill.

Thirteen persons were killed and seventy-six injured so badly that their recovery is not expected, in a head-on collision between a train, consisting of a motor car and trailer, and an empty express car on the Charleston and Matteson interurban line at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning. One mile west of Charleston, Ill. Both cars were running at high speed and met as they were rounding a sharp curve. The impact was deafening. The train was telescoped by the express car and both were reduced to a tangled mass of wood and iron. The passengers had not a moment's warning of danger and were killed or injured without opportunity to save themselves. The scene of suffering and death that followed was appalling. The dead and dying were jammed together in a mass, while many less seriously injured lay near by. A confusion of orders received over the telephone said to be responsible for the catastrophe.

## TICKLE WITH POISON RAPIERS.

Government Asked to Suppress Night Raiders in Pansy, P. I.

Night raiders, who steal upon their sleeping victims' dwellings with poisoned rapiers, and, inserting them through cracks in the floor or walls, sting the sleepers to death, are causing terror in the Province of Antioquia, Island of Pansy, P. I. The points of the instruments make no perceptible wound, and only make the victims by a tickling sensation. In a few days the victims die. So frequent have deaths resulted that the military and civil authorities have been called upon to suppress the raiders. People have been advised to stuff up the cracks in the floors or to sleep high. The authorities are doing everything in their power to capture the gang.

## Mrs. Warner Wins Suit.

Judge Cochran of Clinton, Ill., has ruled against Vespasian Warner, commissioner of pensions, and in favor of his stepmother in the sensational suit over the Warner millions.

## Cholera Epidemic in China.

The epidemic of cholera among the Chinese in the lower Yangtze ports is spreading. About 200 persons die daily in the streets of Wu-Hu, Province of Ngun-Hwei, and Kiu-Kiang, Province of Kiang-Si.

## Richard Mansfield Dies.

Richard Mansfield, the best known actor on the American stage, died Friday at his summer residence, Seven Oaks, Ocean avenue, New London, Conn. Death was directly due to disease of the liver, aggravated by complications.

## Railway Magnates Fight.

A violent physical encounter between Stuyvesant Fish and J. T. Harahan broke up a meeting of Illinois Central directors in New York, and the men struggled until their colleagues interfered.

## Murder Laid to Chastity.

It is believed the mysterious death of John Provant, whose body was found with a bullet hole in the head in the Chicago river, near Dupont, Ohio, was caused by a woman. Provant was married, it is alleged, on the advice of a clairvoyant, who informed friends that young man stood in their way.

## CARS CRASH; SCORE HURT.

East Chicago Train Smashes Triple Coach Crowded with People.

A score of persons were injured, one dangerously, in a terrible smashup on the St. Paul railroad in La Crosse, Wis. A fast Chicago passenger train ran into a street car which was crowded with passengers. The heavy train remained on the track and the passengers in its coaches were unharmed except for a severe shock. The engine was badly wrecked, however, and it was two hours before the track was cleared and a new engine obtained to continue the journey. The train was due in North La Crosse at 7:15 a. m., but was late. At the grade crossing the motorman did not see the approaching engine, which was going unusually fast for a train entering the city. It is reported as miraculous that all the passengers were unharmed except for a severe shock. The street car contained sixty-five persons. A great panic ensued among the passengers, and for a time it was feared that many had been killed, and ambulances and a corps of physicians were hastily dispatched to the scene. James Gaskell, aged 60, had both legs broken and was taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

## NEBRASKA MOB LYNCHES MAN.

Man's Laborer Who Killed Farmer and Wife Last Spring.

Loris Higgins, who murdered W. L. Coppel, a farmer, and his wife, near Roscoe, Neb., May 12, was lynched at Bancroft Monday. Sheriff Young of Thurston county went to Omaha Sunday night to get his prisoner, who had been in the Douglas county jail since his capture, and took him to Bancroft, a small town which is about 8 o'clock in the morning. Twenty men took Higgins from the sheriff, hauled him off in a day and hung him to a tree. When the sheriff left for Omaha Sunday he was accused by citizens at Bancroft, who asked him what he would do if they should attempt to lynch Higgins. "Shoot the first man who tries it," he said. "Well, we just want to know. Chances are you will have some shooting to do." Higgins' crime was a murder. He had worked on the Coppel farm and had some trivial dispute with Mr. Coppel. Anger over this is the only suggestion of a reason for the murder of the farmer and his wife. He killed both in the barnyard with a gun. He was a young man, and after his arrest became radically religious, participating in every service held at the jail.

## BOY STABBED BY FATHER.

Interference When Parents Quarrel and in Slain by Friend's Sister.

While his mother, in whose defense he gave his life, wept hysterically at his bedside, John Oster, Jr., 23 years old, died in Macomb, Ill., early Wednesday from knife wounds inflicted by his father, 60 years old, at the family home during the night. The elder Oster is a man of violent temper and during a quarrel with his wife struck her violently in the face. The son rushed to his mother's assistance and was attacked by the father. During a struggle the old man drew a knife and stabbed his son repeatedly in the body. The wounded boy fled from the house pursued by his frenzied father. The latter is lame, but kept up the chase until the son collapsed near the house of a neighbor, who saved him from further injury. Young Oster was carried into the house and attended by a physician, but he had lost too much blood during the pursuit that he was unable to rally. He died a few hours later. The mother is broken-hearted, and demands the prosecution of her husband, who has been arrested.

## MAN THOUGHT DEAD RETURNS.

Kidnaped Just Before Wedding, Escapes in Mexico from Captors.

Like one risen from the grave Frank Montgomery, 25 years old, has returned to the home of his parents in Lancaster, Pa., after an absence of more than a year. Montgomery left Lancaster last August for Gapland, a town in western Maryland, to wed Miss Malvina Castle. He states that while walking along the street he was followed by a blow on the head. When he recovered consciousness he was in a strange country in the custody of four men. They finally entered Mexico and one night last June Montgomery escaped near the town of Alamo.

## Two-Year-Old Boy Is Acquitted.

"I will not hold this defendant on circumstantial evidence alone. He is there for a discharge and the prosecution will pay the costs." There was wild shout of applause from 300 spectators. It was the case of Frank D. Fisher of Hazelwood against George Wilson Shaffer, aged 2 years, and the hearing was before Magistrate W. P. Armstrong in Pittsburgh. The charge was malicious mischief, Fisher saying the child had dug a hole in his lawn.

## Doctor by Day, Thief by Night.

In West Chester, Pa., Judge Butler sentenced Dr. Benjamin Holbrook, who was convicted of robbing school houses and railway stations, to five years' imprisonment. Dr. Holbrook by day was a well-known, courteous physician. By night the doctor became an audacious burglar, who made the railway stations for miles around Coatesville.

## Broken Rail Causes Accident.

Twenty-one persons were injured, none of them seriously, by the derailment of a north-bound train on the Southern railway at Red Hill, nine miles south of Charleston, Va. The entire train except the engine and tender was overturned.

## Powder Blast Kills Two.

Two men were blown to pieces when three tons of nitroglycerin exploded with terrific force at the Dupont de Nemours powder works at Socrate, on the bay shore, sixteen miles north of Berkeley, Cal.

## Mutiny on U. S. Warship.

The officers and men of the United States cruiser Raleigh, at Honolulu, complain of having no shore leave for the last two months. As a result there has been almost a mutiny on board. The coaling of the cruiser has been delayed.

## Toledo Suffers \$150,000 Fire.

Fire of unknown origin, which started in the upper stories of the Moreton Truck and Storage building in Toledo, Ohio, caused a loss estimated at about \$150,000 to \$200,000. The building was occupied by the International Harvester Company.

## Men Go on Rampage in Paris.

Several women and children were injured during a panic at a Cleveland pleasure resort as the result of a lion attacking its tamer. The lion injured the tamer severely before it was subdued by attendants.

## Many People for Canada.

Lord Strathcona, an interview in New York, said that before the end of the century Canada's population will be as great as that of the United States now.

## MANY HOUSES SLIDE.

Excavation of Deep Cut for Railroad Tracks Is Cause of Trouble—Early Fire Brings About \$100,000 Loss in Rochester.

With their houses creaking, windows breaking and chimneys sinking deep into the earth, several hundred foreigners have fled from their homes in Port Vue, a South Side suburb of Pittsburgh, fearing death in a landslide which threatens to bury Scott street, twenty-five dwellings. One hundred yards below the street the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad recently began to make a cut for additional tracks. The earth between the cut and the hillside on which the houses stand is underlain with soft shale and soapstone. The whole mass is slowly slipping toward the cut. During twenty-four hours the street for 100 yards dropped thirty feet below its original level. Burning gas and water mains and leaving half the village without light or fire protection. Three hundred men have been endeavoring to check the landslide, while crowds of hysterical women and children watched the widening fissures.

## STEAMER SUNK IN CRASH.

James L. Elwood Goes Down in Collision with Barge.

The steel freighter, J. M. Brower, up bound, and James L. Elwood, down bound, collided at Bar Point in Lake Erie the other night, and the Elwood went to the bottom with a large hole amidships. The Brower is of 3,682 tons, 340 feet long, was built in 1902 and is owned by the United States Transportation Company. Her bow is stove in and her forward bulkhead full of water. The Elwood, of 5,004 tons, 478 feet over all, and built in 1900, is owned by the Pittsburgh Steamship Company. The Elwood was drawing twenty feet and now lies in twenty-two feet, her decks awash amidships, but the deckhouses well out of the water. Neither boat is in the way of navigation.

## FIRE LOSS AT ROCHESTER.

Damage of \$100,000 Is Caused by Flames in Dry Goods District.

Fire that started at 4 o'clock Thursday morning in the basement of the Rochester Mineralogical Company's factory on Morton street, Rochester, N. Y., threatened the destruction of the Cox building and adjoining structures in the wholesale dry goods district. The flames shot up the elevator shaft to the top floor and ruined the three top floors of the rear "L" of the Cox building before the firemen got the flames under control. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

## IOWA FAIR DAMAGED \$100,000.

Windstorm Causes Havoc—Airship Struck by Lightning.

A windstorm struck the Iowa State fair grounds in Des Moines the other day, causing damage estimated at \$100,000. A live wire was blown against the Knabenshush airship and captive balloon, setting fire to them and destroying both. The big tent of the International Harvester Company was blown down and the exhibit was ruined by heavy rain and fire.

## Convicted of Mine Frauds.

The jury in the federal court in Denver brought in a verdict in the lost Bullion Spanish mine case. The verdict was a mixed one, on two of the counts charging fraudulent use of the mails all defendants being found guilty, two being recommended to clemency. On three other counts charging conspiracy to defraud by the use of the mails all but two were found guilty.

## Chicago Packer Dies.

Nelson Morris, the third member of the famous "big four" Chicago big packers, died Tuesday morning at his home in that city, in his 80th year. Philip D. Armour and Gustavus F. Swift preceded him to the grave, and Michael Guldahl is the only survivor of the city's pioneers in the packing industry.

## 20 Hurt in Western Wreck.

Twenty persons suffered injuries when Denver and Rio Grande passenger train No. 8, west bound, was wrecked at Fern Lake, about twenty-five miles west of Pueblo, Colo. Among the hurt were Alice S. Coleman, Ann Arbor, Mich.; D. D. Sturges, Chicago; S. O. Greiner, Evansville, Ind.

## Big Newspaper Plant Burns.

The Courier-Journal building, at Fourth and Green streets, Louisville, in which are located the plants of the Courier-Journal and Evening Times, was destroyed by fire. The fire started at the top of an elevator shaft, supposedly from defective insulation of electric wires.

## 84 Workers Die in River.

Eighty-four bridge workers were hurled to their death when three-quarters of a mile of the new bridge across the St. Lawrence river fell below Quebec, suddenly collapsed and bore them into the water.

## Farmers Plan Big Merger.

A big merger of farmers' elevators in Minnesota is to be formed. The plan is to secure the co-operation of 500 farmers' elevators in one central organization. It is estimated fully 20,000 farmers will be represented.

## Steamer Sinks; Five Drown.

The tug Gerry of Wilmington, Del., was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Barnstable in the Patuxent river, off Sparrows Point. Five men of the twenty-five on the boat are believed to have lost their lives.

## Vanderbilt a Spiritualist.

The New York inquiry into the sanity of E. W. Vanderbilt, who recently married a spiritualistic medium, brought to light the fact that the aged man is guided at all times by "Bright Eyes," the versatile epoke of an Indian maiden.

## Brother of Secretary Root Dies.

Green Root, brother of Secretary of State Elihu Root, and professor of mathematics and natural sciences at Hamilton college for twenty-seven years, succeeding his father, died at his home in Clinton, N. Y. He had been ill for about a year.

## Wolves Tree Men for Three Hours.

Reuben Tree Men for John Robinson of Duluth Heights, Minn., were freed by wolves and held captive for three hours. They were walking on a lonely road near the city limits.

## Marriage Law Passed.

The British House of Lords has passed the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, ending a fight which has been before Parliament for seventy years.

## SAYS GOOD TIMES WILL STAY.

Secretary Wilson Declares Conditions Favor Continued Prosperity.

The great West is prosperous and the country as a whole, therefore, is in no danger of hard times. That is the word that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has brought back to Washington with him on his return from a long tour on the other side of the Mississippi river and in the intermountain States. He is aglow with enthusiasm over the crop outlook, general trade conditions and the political temper of the people.

"The people of the West," said Secretary Wilson, "are not fearful of a panic or of hard times. The West is prosperous. There is plenty of money. In fact, I have reason to believe the West is loaning money to the East. Instead of the East to the West, and this is being done at good rates of interest. The people of the West are not worrying over Wall street and its troubles. They scarcely know that such troubles exist, save as they read of them in the newspapers. The rest of the country is no longer dependent on Wall street."

"The crop outlook is good. Grain crops generally will be good, with the exception of the oat crop. There will be a good oat crop, not a bumper crop, but a good one, if frosts do not come too early. Prices for farm products and for stock are high, and the farmers are making money."

The special mission of the Secretary of Agriculture on the trip just finished was to study forest reserve problems, the reserves having been placed under the direction of his department two years ago.

"With regard to the forest reserves I found two chief problems," said the Secretary. "First, to insure protection from fire, and second, to reforest the land where continual fires have destroyed the young trees. There are millions of acres growing nothing except a little grass. The question of reforestation is pressing."

"The price of lumber indicates that we are up against a wood famine. Lumber is being shipped from the North-west all over the world. In the forest region the homesteader, or the man who gets patent under the timber and stone act, often sells to private corporations, some of which have as many as 30,000,000 acres and are still buying. Considerable pressure comes from persons who want to get title merely to sell to such companies and put the money in their pockets. I failed to find much sentiment against the reserves, except from the small element that would like to get possession to sell. What seems to be the best offer of the government is that of land in the reclaimed districts for the cost of the water used in irrigation."

"The only apprehension I observed among the people in the West grows out of the fear of a fuel famine next winter. I am glad the people appreciate the situation, because much can be done to prevent a famine by those who can put in their coal supply in advance of cold weather."

## U. S. CASH TO AID CROP MOVING.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou Will Relieve Money Market.

According to the New York Times, the Treasury, according to the New York Times, is again going to come to the relief of the money market and distribute government funds to aid the movement of crops this year. The plan pursued last year is to be followed, with some modifications, but in general it will be that adopted by Secretary Shaw in his regime. One of the ideas in the minds of the officers of the Treasury Department is that the government should place its funds in the hands of the money market, by check, and it is not expected that anything like the amount needed last year will be called for this season. If it is the treasury will be in better shape to meet the call, as under an act of the last Congress customs receipts may be deposited in the banks. Under the new method the customs receipts will be used for the relief of the smaller institutions, while the larger fund will be sent to the centers of distribution. New York will, as in the past, get a large share of the amount to be released.

## RICHARD MANSFIELD DEAD.

Enslaved Actor Expires at His Summer Home in Connecticut.

Richard Mansfield, the best known actor on the American stage, died Friday at his summer residence, Seven Oaks, near New London, Conn. Death was directly due to disease of the liver, aggravated by complications.

## Contract Let for Great Cost.

The contract was let for the erection of the stone work to M. P. Davis & Co., and for the iron work to the Phoenix Iron Company of Phoenixville. Work was begun in 1900. The original estimate of the cost was in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000, but this was found to be too small. The company finding itself in difficulties and the government needing the bridge for the National Transcontinental Railway, an agreement was reached by which the government agreed to guarantee the bonds of the company up to \$7,000,000. Under this agreement construction has been proceeding. When completed the bridge was to have accommodation for a double track railway, two lines of electric tramways and two roadways for foot and vehicle traffic.

## There Has Been No Bridge Across the St. Lawrence Below Montreal.

At Quebec traffic was ferried across the river. This expense being held responsible for the failure of Quebec to grow, a number of citizens secured a charter from the Dominion government to bridge the St. Lawrence. A subsidy of \$1,000,000 was secured from the Dominion and another \$350,000 from the government of the Province of Quebec, while the City of Quebec gave a grant of \$300,000. The promoters put up \$650,000.

## To Federate the Employers.

Delegates from various employers' associations have been in conference at New York for the purpose of forming a national federation in the hope of preserving peace in the industrial world. The meeting was called and presided over by President Van Cleave of the Manufacturers' Association. No final action was taken, but one month was allowed to permit the delegates to consult with their respective organizations.

## "Cuckoo Joe" Cannon Is Trying to Quit.

Mocking, after being addicted to the weed for forty years.

## GIANT BRIDGE FALLS

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER ENGULFS EIGHTY-FOUR WORKERS.

American Mechanics Hurled to Death by Collapse of Record-Breaking Span Near Quebec—Only Eight Men Escape with Lives.

A section of the new bridge across the St. Lawrence river, five miles below Quebec, collapsed late Thursday, carrying scores of bridge workers and mechanics to death in the water. Of the ninety-two men at work on the structure only eight are known to have escaped.

The bridge was about a mile and a half in length, and half of it, from the south shore to midstream, crumpled up and dropped into the water. The whistle had just blown at 5:30 for the men to quit work for the day, when there came a grinding sound from midstream. The men turned to see what had happened, and an instant later the cry went up: "The bridge is falling!"

## Workers Flee in Vain.

The men made a rush shoreward, but the distance was too great for them to escape. The fallen section of the bridge dragged others after it, the snapping girders and cables booming like artillery. Terror lent feetness to the feet of the frightened workmen as they sped shoreward, but only a few of them reached safety before the last pieces of iron work on the south shore were dragged into the river.

Near the shore the wreckage of the bridge did not go below the surface of the water, and eight workmen who remained above water were rescued and taken to the hospital at Lévis.

The steamer Glenmont had just cleared the bridge when the first section fell. The water thrown up by the debris came clear over the bridge of the steamer. The captain at once lowered boats. The small boats piled backward and forward over the sunken wreckage for half an hour, but there was no sign of life. The twisted iron and steel had its victims in a death grip. A few floating timbers and the broken strands of the bridge toward the north shore were the only signs that anything unusual had happened.

## Sixteen Bodies Are Found.

All the men drowned were employees of the Phoenix Bridge Company of Pennsylvania, and subcontractors of Quebec and Montreal. At 10 o'clock at night sixteen bodies had been picked up. Of the eight men in the Lévis hospital two were not expected to live through the night. The southern extension of the bridge which collapsed was rapidly nearing the zenith of the immense steel arch which was to span the river. For 800 feet from the shore the massive steel structure reared an arch with no supports save the piers from the shore and one pier in the river about 100 feet from the shore, while the outward extremity was 18 feet above the water.

## The End of the Half Arch Bent Down.

The end of the half arch bent down a trifle and a moment later the whole enormous fabric began to give way, slowly at first, then with a terrific crash which was plainly heard in Quebec and which shook the whole countryside so that the residents rushed out of their houses, thinking that an earthquake had occurred.

## Wounded Placed in Debris.

The horror of the situation is increased by the fact that there were a number of wounded men pinned in the wreckage near the shore. Their groans and shrieks for a time could be plainly heard by the crowds gathered at the water's edge, but nothing could be done to rescue them or relieve their sufferings.

## There is scarcely a family in the village of St. Romuald and New Liverpool, which has not been bereaved, while in some cases five and six men of a single family have been killed.

The bridge was remarkable in that it was to have been the longest single-span cantilever bridge in the world, the length of the span in the center being 1,800 feet, or 200 feet longer than that of the Fifth bridge at Edinburgh, at present the world's longest single bridge span.

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## FOURTH'S GRIM LIST.

194 Dead and 4,349 Hurt in This Year's Celebration.

Official tabulation of the death toll and the list of injured as a result of the last Fourth of July celebration in the United States has been completed by the medical authorities. The grand total of dead and injured for 1907, directly traceable to the deadly toy pistol, the giant firecracker and the practical joke, is placed at 4,413, which is less than 1,000 than the returns for last year. The dead are 194 and the injured are 4,349.

The figures have been compiled by the Journal of the American Medical Association, the reports being received from trustworthy sources in all of the States. Noteworthy, from the standpoint of the medical profession, is the number of deaths due to Fourth of July tetanus.

Statistics were first collected by the Journal five years ago and in 1903 there were recorded 493 deaths from all causes chargeable to the Fourth of July, of these being tetanus cases. The lowest number of tetanus deaths yet recorded is the present year's showing.

"There can be no doubt that this decrease," comments the Journal, "is due entirely to two causes, one being a popular understanding of the grave danger that lies in blank cartridge and in other Fourth of July wounds, and the other is the more thorough surgical treatment of these wounds by the practicing physicians and the frequent prophylactic use of antitoxin."

Illinois led all the States this year with twelve cases of death by tetanus, furnishing just one-sixth of the total number of cases contributed by twenty-three States. New Jersey was second and Pennsylvania third.

Blank cartridges were responsible for 71 per cent of the tetanus. Giant crackers caused only eight cases, the rest, against seventeen in 1906, while toy can caused six cases this year and one case last year.

Besides the deaths due to tetanus, there were 102 other persons who lost their lives this year because of the "celebration." The total number of deaths this year, therefore, including tetanus, was 104, or six more than last year. The annual slaughter still continues, although tetanus is becoming a less potent factor. Of the 102 deaths, 44 were from tetanus, gunshot wounds caused twenty, giant crackers thirteen and various explosions thirteen.

Ten deaths were due to falls or run-aways caused by firecrackers.





## THE GARDEN

He who feeds his land well will be fed.

Provide plenty of wood ashes and salt for your pigs.

If by bad management you now get behind with your work, it will crowd you all summer.

Much and thorough cultivation will often make up to some extent lack of fertility in the soil.

To find the number of cords there are in a pile of wood, multiply the length by the width and height and divide by 128.

The character of the feed determines the character of the meat and the wholesome meat is only made by wholesome food.

When you hear the farmer say, "Just my luck," in nine cases out of ten if he were truthful he would exclaim, "Just my laziness," or "Just my inattention."

Sheep can be kept on damp locations without being liable to foot rot. Their quarters should be dry, and they will thrive in an open shed that faces the south.

Healthy animals require no medicine; conditions in them may be established and maintained by intelligently applied alterations in the quantity and quality of their food and labor.

Training will develop many good qualities in the horse which would otherwise be dormant and subdues many vicious habits and faults which would render the horse worthless if allowed to go unchecked.

The claim that salt should be applied to asparagus beds is not supported by experiments. It destroys a number of weeds and performs mechanical service in the soil, but it is not a necessary fertilizer.

The first year of the colt's life is important. Keep him growing the first year, keep him growing the second year, keep him growing the third year and he will be marketed with him fat, for fat will often cover up a multitude of defects.

Every farmer should have a few grapevines. They serve as arbors or shade and can be grown where they will not take up much space. All poultry yards will be improved if grapevines are grown along the fences, and towns will find shade under the overhanging branches in summer.

How many windows has your barn? There should be a window for every two stalls at least and one for each stall is not too many. Sunlight is the cheapest parlor we have and in many ways the most effective. No part of your stable should be so dark that one could not read a newspaper readily at any time during the day.

Nebraska farmers complain that a great trust controls the creameries in that State. It is asserted that the trust fixes the price of cream, dictates the territory for each creamery, and when an independent butter factory starts up the trust raises the price of cream and drives it out of business. In addition to this it is claimed that the railroads have given the trust special rates and that the small creamery man stands no show. The trust is reported as making an annual profit of from 100 to 200 per cent. The attorney general has been commissioned to squelch the trust.

Grown Corn for Hogs.

The Wisconsin experiment station has for many years been testing feeding hogs on whole corn and meal with middlings. The average of all these tests with 117 hogs fed dry, shelled corn and wheat middlings, made an average gain of 90.8 pounds each, while an equal number fed corn meal and wheat middlings gained 110.9 pounds of gain in the two cases being panned of gain in the two cases being 5.10 pounds and 4.88 pounds. The saving from grinding, therefore, has amounted to 5.7 per cent, according to the price of corn per bushel, showing that when one owns his own corn feed mill and power, he can afford to grind his corn for feeding hogs, etc.

Food for Young Stock.

For young and growing stock the foods that contain the mineral elements should be preferred, but where linseed meal and clover are used there will be no necessity for feeding bran. A large number of farmers purchase bran, and it will be to their interest to endeavor to know something of the various kinds on the market, as a falling off in the nutritious elements of the bran may really cause it to be expensive. There are also excellent proprietary foods that are well balanced, and farmers feed the ground material of the coarse food. It is recommended more laborious to mix all the feeding materials together, for the reason that if the ground grain is to be fed with the hay and fodder the ground material must be passed through the cutters and reduced to a fine condition. Of course there are objections to so doing, but getting of the food into short, well-cut hay and fodder would not affect the cost of labor, and would not cost more and cost less.

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mixed with the coarse material it is more easily digested, as it is divided and carried into the stomach in a condition which permits of the gradual action of the digestive organs. The long provender, also being in a fine state, a great proportion of nutrition is thereby extracted, and the system of treating the whole together will prove economical.

There is a law on the statute books of Pennsylvania which ought to have a wide circulation. It is "An Act for the Encouragement of Forestry."

The law takes the best means possible to encourage owners of land to preserve and propagate timber-trees, for it allows a reduction of taxes to the owner of forest land which comes up to certain requirements of the act.

The first man to take advantage of the new law is an Allegheny county farmer, Mr. Tenner, of Lett township. As told by the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph, Mr. Tenner has obtained from the county commissioners a reduction of \$22.50 on his taxes for complying with the provisions of the law.

It is rather remarkable that the second county in that State in point of population should be the first to pay a bounty for forest preservation under the new law, but such is the case. The land owner who preserves his woods not only gets this immediate reward, but the increasing value of the trees will make a further and larger profit for him eventually.

Digestion of Foods in Feeding.

A series of tests is reported by Storrs Station, Connecticut, in which corn meal and mixed hay in turn were fed as a maintenance ration to two dry, farrow cows. The results of tests with milch cows, pigs and calves are also quoted and discussed for purposes of comparison.

On an average 6.25 pounds of corn meal containing 4.5 pounds digestible nutrients was required for maintenance by the farrow cows as compared with 13.15 pounds of hay containing 7.1 pounds of digestible nutrients; that is, on an average 57 per cent more digestible nutrients was required for maintenance when derived from hay than from corn meal. "Less digestible nutrients from corn meal, therefore, were required for maintenance than from hay, because less energy of the feed was used in the work of digestion and assimilation."

"An increase in the proportion of grain to roughage in a ration for milch cows (in tests which were quoted) tends to facilitate digestion, and is followed by increased production."

A similar explanation will account for the more rapid gain in the case of pigs and calves fed the more easily digestible rations in the tests summarized. In general, according to the author, "the value of a feed depends upon its composition, digestibility and ease or facility of digestion. The first two factors are considered in the formulation of rations. The third factor has only recently been recognized, and little definite knowledge in regard to it is at hand. In a general way it is recognized that milk is more easily digested than meal, concentrates than roughage, early than late cut hay, silage than corn stover, cut than straw. A pound of digestible matter, therefore, should be more valuable in the former than in the latter."

Value of Sunflower.

The sunflower, though it originated in this country in the region of the great plains, is not used so extensively here as in some other countries, notably Russia. It is a long time since the plant first delighted the eyes of Europeans, being then cultivated in the gardens of Madrid. The early Spanish explorers had found it in this country and taken it home with them.

The plant was utilized by the American Indians long before the days of Columbus. When Champlain visited the Georgian Bay in 1615, he found the natives growing it and using the oil for their hair. It was raised chiefly, however, for the food afforded by the seeds. In Russia at the present day the seeds are eaten in immense quantities, raw or roasted, as peanuts are in America, and the oil obtained by pressing the seeds is an important article of diet. The frequent religious fasts in that country restrict the use of meat and lead to a large consumption of vegetable oil. The manufacture of sunflower oil has consequently grown to considerable dimensions. The best seeds yield an oil that compares favorably with olive oil for table purposes.

Even the upper classes in Russia eat the seeds, the larger and finer ones being quite equal to most nuts in respect of palatability and wholesomeness. The stalks and dried leaves are highly prized for fuel, being in some parts of the empire almost the only available substitute for wood. An acre of sunflowers will yield many cords of good fuel.

The oil appears to have more of the general properties of olive oil than has any other known vegetable oil. It is taken about a bushel of seeds to make a gallon of oil, and fifty bushels of seeds can be grown on one acre of land. As the oil sells at \$1 a gallon, the profit is large.

Of late years purified sunflower oil has been used extensively to adulterate olive oil. It is of a pale yellowish color and decidedly palatable. In a crude state it is used by painters to some extent, but it is inferior to linseed oil for use in paint.

In addition to the oil from the seeds, the stalks, when green, and the oil cake make excellent fodder. The oil of the stalks, which is fine, silky and very strong, also has a value. In China it is woven into beautiful fabrics, and it is believed that by use of proper machinery, it might be utilized most profitably in this country.

## ROASTED RATS

Here's an Old Japanese Legend that Carries a Moral.

In olden times, runs a Japanese legend, a Buddhist priest became acquainted with a daimyo's courier, who on his journeys to and from Tokyo would often stop and spend the night at the temple. He seemed to be a man of remarkable intelligence, with whom it was a great pleasure to converse upon all sorts of subjects, says the Youth's Companion. One night when the two were talking together the courier said:

"I thank you for the many favors you have shown me since we became friends, but to-morrow morning I must bid you farewell and never see you again."

"Why must that be?" asked the priest.

"I will tell you the whole truth," answered the courier. "I am not a man, but a fox. For the purpose of deceiving the daimyo I assumed human form. One of his retainers, however, became suspicious and learned my secret. He has made a trap and baited it with a roasted rat, in order that he may capture me on my return journey and put me to death. Alas! It will be impossible for me to escape."

The priest exclaimed in astonishment: "Can it be true that you are a fox? This is a strange story. Since you know all about the trap, why do you not leave the bait untouched?"

"Because it is impossible for a fox when once it smells roasted rat to keep from tasting it."

"Why, how is it," asked the priest, "that you, whose wisdom is more than that possessed by most men, can throw away your life for the sake of eating a roasted rat?" Among men even a fool would know too much for that."

The fox answered with a bitter laugh: "Ah, it is only roasted rat that can lead a fox astray. But men, though well aware of the danger, are caught by their love of pleasure, of strong drink or of gold. To obtain these they not only throw away their own lives, but they bring ruin upon their families and their country."

"These temptations are only other forms of roasted rats."

WHAT'S IN A TITLE?

The Puritan needed a vent for the energy repressed by his rigidly ordered existence. Shorn of ornament in dress and decoration, he evidently worked off a portion of his sense of the ornate in some of the titles of the religious works of the time. Many of them are sensational and alliterative enough to satisfy the yellowist reporter of today. The contents of the bottles thus labeled must be of lurid and strenuous nature, or else it might be said of them, as the dramatist wrote of the cognomen of humankind:

The name is but a shadow which we find. Too often larger than the man behind.

"The Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin, or the Seven Penitential Psalms of the Prince of David; whereunto are added William Humble's Hundred of Honeyuckles, and Divers Godly and Pithy Ditties, Now newly augmented." Is impressive, but a little cumbersome for ordinary conversation and advertising.

Another, inconspicuously long, is: "A resplendent book well-tempered for the suburban ears of the coming Crop of Biscuits baked in the Oven of Charity. Carefully Conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation."

After these, titles such as the following sound tame and hardly worthy of notice:

"The Spiritual Mustard Pot to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion"; "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary"; "Matches Lighted at Divine Fire"; and "Sixpenny worth of Divine Spirit."

In a much milder and secular sort of a way the modern newspaper parades of the spirit of its Puritan exemplar in the heading of the paragraph columns:

"Quirks and Quibbles"; "Nibbles for the Million"; "The Junk-Shop"; "Crumbs for all kinds of Chickens"; "Paraphrased Pudding"; "Spice Islands Passed in the Sea of Reading."

Tired of Their "Palaces."

In view of the rumor that George J. Gould wishes to sell his beautiful Georgian Court, and that Charles M. Schwab desires to get rid of his city "palace," a cynic says: "It seems to be thoroughly millionnaireish to grow weary quickly of your home. Such lavishly adorned abodes seem to get on the nerves of their owners."

There is a tendency among persons who can afford to be burdened with an expensive house to seek an old farm-house in a secluded spot and live there for several months every year. This is borne out by a report from Maine that abandoned farms of that State are being reclaimed rapidly and the opening of the vacation season finds many new visitors from other States establishing summer homes on former farms. Many of these new settlers are going in "for" apple raising.

The Deadliest Poison.

Prussic acid is popularly known as the most deadly poison extant; but cyanide of caducy is far more deadly. A milliliter part in the atmosphere of an all-night case caused the instant death of four dogs in succession. The vapor from a few grains diffused in the atmosphere of a roomful of people would cause the death of all present.

Contrast.

It is a curious thing to note, the manner in which a man, the minute he is required to fan, and next an earnest, Washington Hall.

Goshawp may do for people who refuse to supply them with raw material.

If it isn't in you to be good there isn't much use trying.

## Political Comment.

Can't Be Taken Out of Politics.

It is all very well to say that the revision of the tariff, being strictly a problem of commercial science, ought to be taken out of politics. Undoubtedly; but how is it to be taken out of politics when for years the tariff has been, and next year is likely once more to be made a presidential issue? The ideal procedure would be through the creation of such a non-partisan body as the National Association of Manufacturers proposes, assuming, of course, its fidelity to the protective principle; but as things stand it is at least questionable whether the formation of a non-partisan tariff commission comes within the range of possibility, and it is not questionable at all that a Republican Congress would refuse to participate in the formation of such a body. The day may come when the tariff will cease to be a political issue, just as the gold standard has ceased to be such an issue already, but that day has not come yet, nor is it yet in sight.

Fortunately, there is no immediate hurry about the tariff. The country is doing very nicely. It is enjoying all the prosperity it could expect or desire. Indeed, its only complaint is that there is more business to be done than there are facilities in the way of currency and transportation for doing it, so that the community is suffering from what the doctors call a plethora. This is an inconvenience, but, on the whole, the situation is one to which the remark applies that it is generally prudent to let well enough alone.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A New Senatorial Era.

Selecting Senators by popular vote has practically made much headway without the amendment of the national constitution. Alabama affords the most striking instance of this fact. Within a short time both of its able and respected members of the United States Senate have passed away. Both were over 80 when re-elected, and it was thought prudent, at the last state primary, to name successors in case of their death. Accordingly, their places will be taken by ex-Congressman Bankhead and ex-Gov. Johnston, who received majorities at the primary. The Legislature is in session and no time will be lost in carrying out the will of the people. While it is true that the legal power to elect is in the Legislature it is highly improbable that such a body would do more or less than conform to the judgment expressed in the popular vote. If a member of the Legislature intended to cast a senatorial vote according to his own preference he ought to say so when running for office, whenever a senator is included in the primary test. What the voters would do to such a legislative candidate can be guessed, and what they would do to him after a treacherous silence would make his lot decidedly unenviable.

In about one-fourth of the States senators are now named by the people themselves, and in no case has a legislature failed to be governed by their action.

Worse than a Fifth Wheel.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner condemns the plan of a permanent tariff commission as "only a part of the effort to prevent a revision of the tariff." In this the commoner is mistaken. The commission plan is favored by the revisionists and opposed by the "stand-patters." The revisionists favor it because they are able thereby to gain the assent of some manufacturers who otherwise would resist tariff disturbance or hurtful to business. The "stand-patters" oppose it because they know it to be utterly impracticable to secure non-partisanship in a tariff commission. A bi-partisan commission would have no weight with Congress or with the country. It would be less useful and more of a nuisance than the fifth wheel of a coach. But it is a waste of time to argue the matter. Congress will never accept the tariff commission plan.—American Economist.

What Germany Wouldn't Have Done.

From Germany we bought in 1907 something over \$20,000,000 in excess of what we bought in 1906. The exact figures are, for 1907, \$161,544,532; for 1906, \$139,142,996. Yet the level-headed American people are asked to believe that Germany was prepared to jeopardize nearly \$102,000,000 of trade by enforcing a hostile tariff discrimination against the products of the United States, and that in order to avert that disaster to our exports we were compelled to surrender to Germany our tariff-making autonomy. That is pure bosh! Germany never had the slightest intention of endangering that trade of \$102,000,000 by inviting tariff reprisals. Anybody with an ounce of brains ought to know better than to suppose it. Germany put out her bluff as an experiment, and our government "laid down" to it. That's all.

Financially Fixed.

"I can't expect," said Scribbles, "to be as successful a poet as De Riter. He has wealth on his side."

"Nonsense. He isn't very well off."

"He isn't? Why, he has money enough to buy all the postage stamps he needs."—Philadelphia Press.

Cause of His Demise.

Smith—I hear your friend Green was buried yesterday. What did he die of?

Brown—Natural consequences.

Smith—Why, what do you mean?

Brown—He tried to bore a hole in a dynamite cartridge with a gimlet.

Baron's Sate.

"I wonder," remarked Nerve, casually, "if kissing really is injurious."

"Well," replied the athletic girl, meaningly, "I've seen a man who has found the merits of kissing in injurious."—Philadelphia Press.

Certainly.

"I wonder why women don't have any secret societies?"

"Because they're women."—Houston Post.

## UP TO THE REVISIONISTS

To Give Us a Better Tariff if They Know How.

The country is prosperous. It is not necessary that the revision be made today. To-morrow will do. If the country was panic-stricken, if the furnace fires in factories and mills were banked, if there were idle men everywhere looking for employment, but looking in vain, if the people were living on the fruits of 1893-1896, there would be a "hurry up" call for immediate action, as there was after the 1897 inauguration of McKinley. But not so. Where there were idleness, hunger and want, then, there is now a "day's work for every one who wants to work, and at a living wage. There is a demand for laborers everywhere, in the factories and mills and on the farms, that cannot be supplied. There has been a "plenty and to spare" ever since the furnace fires were relit in 1897. The mill owners and manufacturers have been unable to fill their orders. There is no night in the mills. Twenty-four hours a day the factories have been beehives of industry. Our commerce, inland and foreign, has so far outgrown the dream of the dreamer that he has quit dreaming and is enjoying a restful sleep, while the doors have no time to rest only as they steal away from their business and its increasing demands. But it is possible, we are told, that we might have a better tariff, one under which the country would be more prosperous than now. If so, let it be "enacted." No human law is perfect, and the people are entitled to the best there is. It is up to the revisionists to give us something better if they can, and when they do the stars will help ring the bells "day time and night time" until every one joins in the jubilee.—Marion (Iowa) Register.

Going to Make Matters Better.

The dispatches tell us that ninety-one head of Iowa steers sold at seven cents a pound, or \$95 a head, in Chicago a few days ago. Getting the matter near home, the Kossauqua Republican says that John A. Ferguson of Van Buren county recently marketed seventeen head of steers in Chicago which brought him \$107.50 per head at \$7 a hundred, while another bunch of seventeen brought \$6.80 a hundred. William Fritz, another farmer of the same county, recently sold a single wagon load of wool for \$728.08. There was a time about fifteen years ago when cattle and wool were doing pretty nearly as good as that. Along came a lot of fellows who were going to give the country something better if they could only get "a change." Enough of the people were fooled by their talk to bring about the change. The cattle fell to \$3 and \$4 a hundred, wool from 25 cents a pound to 10, and sheep from \$5 and \$4 a head to \$1. And it took a long time to get prices back to those of the good old time. Now there is another lot of fellows, in these days of good prices for the farmer and general prosperity, telling how they are going to make matters better if they can cut down the tariff and give away home markets to the foreigner. How many of the people are going to be fooled this time?—Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger.

The Better Trade.

If a time ever arrives in which German and



# Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AT GLADWIN.

### State Rule Abolished in the 28th District.

The Editor of the Avalanche,  
Sir: In justice to myself I feel that I ought to reply to some of the comments by Delegate Bennett of Ogemaw Co. in your issue of the 22nd inst and therefore would kindly request you to insert the following statement in your next publication.

When the above correspondent makes the statement that on Monday night at Gladwin, I had accepted the promise of a clerkship on condition that I would deliver the three Crawford Co. votes for the then formed combination and that said acceptance was verified by Doherty, your correspondent speaks without his own knowledge of the facts, and he also must have placed a great deal more confidence in Doherty's statement than any other delegate to the convention would have done, as my voluntary action at the caucus on Tuesday morning openly repudiated the statement and also by my subsequent action of faithfully redeeming my pledges in the Convention Hall.

As my word and honor is of far more importance to me than any statement made to the contrary by any Dictatorial Political Boss as the ex-constituent has been for a number of years in this district.

It is true that there was an extraordinary effort made to induce me to avert from my declaration in the caucus, but without avail, and the Cor. is neither just to me nor honest to himself when he makes the statement that he heard me use any language whatever that he could construe as my repudiation of the caucus arrangement, or that I went up the Court House stairs arm and arm with Doherty to make the statement that the caucus conclusions were off. Such ideas as the latter must certainly have originated in the imagination or expanded cranium of our mutual friend, Mr. Bennett.

I would also say that there was no individual at the convention who exercised any influence over me or controlled my actions, as I feel confident that when a conclusion is arrived at, I have neither to "blurt or wabble" to carry said decision into effect.

Although I may be dull of comprehension, I readily discovered that any promise made to me by Doherty could be equally as well fulfilled by the election of the delegates whom I supported in the convention, in whom I had greater confidence than I had in the political wirepullers of the original combination, and at the same time felt that my sense of duty to and voluntary pledges made in the caucus should be redeemed by me, and that no promises of office made by any one would induce me to become the "Benedict Arnold" of the 21 delegates to whom I had an hour previously pledged my faith.

While I am one of the defeated candidates for nomination, I desire to say emphatically that I do not "feel sore" over the result, as I am satisfied that the three delegates elected are men who are both capable and competent to fearlessly discharge the duties which appertain to the honorable positions for which they have been elected never losing sight of the fact that they have not been sent as representatives of a clique, but to enact or enact laws for the commonwealth of the State of Michigan.

There is no person in the 28th District better satisfied that the political machine which has dictated and dominated us so long has been broken and hope that we shall never again see the time when one section of the purpose will have to combine for the purpose of defeating the interior objects and machinations of another section of the same district, as had to be done at the above named convention, and that we will still adhere to the old motto of a "Government of, for and by the people."

Having assisted my quondam friend Bennett to break the political shackles which have hitherto bound the electors of this district, and contributed my quota of help in relieving us of the political thralldom with which it is admitted we have been enslaved, he, Bennett, in his graphic account of the methods pursued to accomplish the same, misrepresents the facts, and with an apparent necromantic power, conjured in his fertile brain, words and actions as having transpired at Gladwin, which, if correct, would irradiate the gloom of any political dungeon, and from a perusal of his report in your issue it might be easily inferred by those who were not at the Convention that it did not act an honorable part therein, and which inference, if intended to be conveyed by the correspondent, "most emphatically deny" and my action in the Convention Hall will abundantly verify the denial. And I might here presume to advise Mr. Bennett that in future, before rushing into print, he should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the facts, but as ignorance perpetuates error I can afford to excuse him this time, provided that in future he does not make an attempt to display his pedantry through the press.

GEO. MAHON.

Delegate from Crawford Co.

## HIS MISSION 'N CALLENTA.

### Miner in Town During Flood Was Not After Water.

Kenneth C. Kerr, of the Salt Lake route, is telling a story about a flood in the south end of the great Meadow valley in the Nevada "arid" district. The streets of Caliente were almost entirely under water. Before that time Caliente was a dry, desert town, and the miners came there with pack horses to take water from the local supply out to the mines. The second day Caliente was flooded and the miners who worked beyond the limits of the flood came into town with two pack animals bearing receptacles for water. He waded through about two feet of water and finally reached the hotel. In the doorway of the building stood a local man. When the latter saw the old miner he smiled.

"Hey, Dick!" he called. "I see you've swum to town to get a little water."

"You're wrong," came the reply. "I ain't after water."

"What do you want, then?"

"I'm going to take a few gallons of good dry land back with me to that arid country," said the miner, solemnly.—Denver Post.

## CENTENARIANS OF THE WORLD

### Bulgaria Easily Holds Record for Long-Lived People.

A German statistician has made a careful investigation to discover in which countries the greatest age is attained. The German sample, with 55,000,000 population, has but 78 subjects who are more than 100 years old. In contrast with fewer than 40,000,000, has 215 persons who have passed their hundredth birthday. England has 14; Scotland, 46; Denmark, 21; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 16; and Norway, 10. In other words, 22. Switzerland does not boast a single centenarian, but Spain, with about 18,000,000 population, has 418. The most amazing figures come from that troublesome and turbulent region known as the Balkan peninsula. Serbia has 575 persons who are more than 100 years old; Roumania, 1,084, and Bulgaria, 3,333. In other words, Bulgaria has a centenarian to every 1,000 inhabitants, and thus holds the international record for old people. In 1892 alone here died in Bulgaria 330 persons who had exceeded the century.

## Proved Her Proposition.

### Timothy Woodruff tells of a family in Deekah county who recently took into their employ a rosy-cheeked Irish maid of all work, whose blunders afforded amusement to compensate for any trouble she may entail.

One day the owner of the place stated in the girl's hearing that he intended to have a woodhouse built on a piece of ground which at that time included a well.

"Shure, sor," said the inquiring Margaret, "will you be movin' the well to a more convenient spot when the woodhouse is builded?"

As a smile crossed the face of her employer, Margaret at once perceived she had made a mistake.

"It's a fool I am, shure," she added, hastily, bound to retrieve herself. "Of course, when the well was moved I'd drop of water would run out of it!"—Harper's Weekly.

## Another Reason.

### In a certain town where there are two football clubs of about equal merit, the captain of one had thrown up his position and joined the rival organization.

Shortly afterward the two clubs were matched to meet; but on the night before the game the new member of the X club appeared before his comrades and asked to be excused from playing.

"Why, what's the matter, Johnny?" asked the captain. "We were relying on you to assist us in beating the Ravens!"

"Well, you see," explained Johnny, "I was captain of the Ravens, and I know 'em all. I'd rather not play. I don't want to hurt 'em!"

"Have you any other reason?"

"Yes," said Johnny, briskly. "I don't want 'em to hurt me!"

## Lack of Arms is Handicap.

### New Zealand possesses a postmaster who, for all practical purposes, is armless. Owing to a deformity which renders his hands useless he is obliged to do all the clerical work of his office with his feet. His name is Ernest C. Moon. He uses an indelible pencil in his official work, with which he writes clearly and legibly. He makes out money orders, postal notes, and the periodical official statements by using his feet. In the same way he applies the date stamps to letters with wonderful rapidity. Moon can also use a hammer, saw and other carpenter's tools with his feet.

## Peculiarity of Rivers.

### There are rivers which are deeper than the rivers into which they flow. The Saguenay is one of them. Where the St. Lawrence receives the Saguenay the former is a vast river, wide as a rather large lake, deep and majestic, but the Saguenay is deeper, where it breaks through the Laurentian mountains, than any of the great lakes. The bottom is about a quarter of a mile below the bed of the St. Lawrence.

Speaking Within Bounds.  
"This certainly is the limit," said the detective, as he raised a "tenor."

## Immense Sum Expended in America for Precious Stones.

While the importations of precious stones and pearls have been increasing by leaps and bounds in the last two years, as indicated by the reports given out at the port of New York from time to time, there will be some surprise at the announcement that the total value of these importations for the past fiscal year, ended June 30, has been far ahead of all preceding records, approximating \$40,317,550. The June importations at this port exceed in value those of the corresponding month of last year by a margin of nearly \$400,000.

The nearest approach to the splendid total of the fiscal year now closed was made by the figures for the calendar year ended December 31 last, the aggregate for that period being \$37,146,337. It will be seen, therefore, that the fiscal year exceeds the calendar year by over \$3,000,000. Comparisons with preceding fiscal years will indicate the extent of the increase in the consumption of precious stones by the American dealers. The largest total since the records of the port have been kept until the present year was made by the previous 12 months, when the figures were \$33,323,164. The year ended June 30, 1903, was considered marvellous in its day, the value of the imports being \$37,812,843. There was a decline in the year ended June 30, 1904, and then began the upward movement, which has since continued.—Jeweler's Circular-Weekly.

## AS THE DOCTOR HAD ORDERED.

### Patient Felt Bound to Take Alcohol Stimulant Directed.

Capt. George H. Knox, the richest officer in the United States army, is an advocate of temperance. At Fort McIntosh, Pa., talk with some private, he said, recently.

"Of course, if man want to drink, they can always find some excuse for drinking."

"I once knew a New York man who drank entirely too much. His doctor, in order to moderate his tipping a little, ordered him to take more light beer and less strong wine—to every quart of beer not more than a pint of wine at the outside."

"The patient said to me one evening a week afterward, as he rang for a bottle of champagne:

"What a bore! I've drunk eight glasses of beer to-day, and now I've got to get away with four glasses of wine. Doctor's orders!"

## Origin of Word "Dope."

### New York's recent roof garden murder gave prominence to the term "dope fiend." What is the origin of "dope?" "Dope" is an English dialect word for a simpleton, but probably the "dope" in this case is another one altogether, derived from the "doping" of horses, and implying that the man was the victim of a drug habit.

In this country "dope" has long signified any thick liquid of semi-liquid, used as food or as a lubricant. The Scientific American says that it once meant "a preparation of pitch, tallow and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to glide lightly over the snow softened by the rays of the sun." It is believed to come from the Dutch "doope," dripping, or paste, which is from the verb meaning to dip.

## TOO MUCH POETRY WITH MENU.

### Wicked Trick Played by Merry Dancers on Their Kind Hosts.

At one of the hotels are two young men, continually looking for a good time, says the Mexican Herald. At the same hotel are two young ladies, school teachers, but who are not living up to the rules laid down for staid school teachers while they are on their vacation. The young men and the school teachers became acquainted and the young men tendered an invitation to dinner, which was duly accepted. As both young ladies are passably good looking, the young men anticipated an agreeable evening. Hardly had the four seated themselves at the dinner table when the young ladies started a discussion of the poets. The discussion ranged through the list from ancient to modern times, while the young men, being out of their element, supplied an occasional monosyllable to the conversation, and all their efforts to turn the conversation into other channels proved fruitless. One of their friends, happening to see the party, says that the male members presented a heart-breaking picture of distress. A few hours later they were discovered at a convent bar and it took a good many drinks to revive them. Since then they have had many inquiries about poetry from sympathetic friends.

## Courtesy in Copenhagen.

### Copenhagen, Denmark, is a city of canals and cleanliness—a land of pure delight, free from beggars, organ-grinders, and stray dogs. The inhabitants thereof are born courteous, and seem never to have recovered from the habit. When a passenger boards a car in Copenhagen he exchanges greetings with the conductor; a gentleman on leaving the car, usually lifts his hat in acknowledgment of a salute from that official. When a fare is paid, the conductor drops it into his cash box, thanks the passenger, and gives him a little paper receipt. He offers change with a preliminary "Be so good," and the passenger accepts it with thanks. If, in addition, transfers are required, complimentary exchanges go on indefinitely. Yet there is always time enough in Copenhagen.

## Four Trunk News.

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## THE PART OF TRUE WISDOM.

The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable if the tendency of the laws was to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands. In the nature of things, those who have not property and see their neighbors possessed of much more than they think them to need cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of such property. When this class becomes numerous it grows clamorous. It looks on property as its prey and plunder, and is naturally ready at all times for violence and revolution. It would seem, then, to be the part of political wisdom to found government on property, but to establish such distribution of property by the laws which regulate its transmission and alienation, as to internal the great majority of society in the support of the government.—Daniel Webster.

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## Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the fifth day of July, 1902, executed by William Millikin and Helen Millikin, his wife, to George W. Brott of the township of Beaver Creek, Crawford county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford county, Michigan, in Liber H, of mortgages on pages 446 and 447, of the 5th day of May, A. D., 1906, at 3 o'clock p. m.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is two hundred dollars (\$200.00) principal, and sixteen dollars and sixty-one cents (\$16.61) interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) as an attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid, secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said county) on the 5th day of October, A. D., 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as the north-west quarter and the west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township twenty-five (25) north of range three (3) west, containing two hundred and forty (240) acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated, July 8th, 1907.  
GEORGE W. BROTT, Mortgagee.

## THE PART OF TRUE WISDOM.

The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable if the tendency of the laws was to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands. In the nature of things, those who have not property and see their neighbors possessed of much more than they think them to need cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of such property. When this class becomes numerous it grows clamorous. It looks on property as its prey and plunder, and is naturally ready at all times for violence and revolution. It would seem, then, to be the part of political wisdom to found government on property, but to establish such distribution of property by the laws which regulate its transmission and alienation, as to internal the great majority of society in the support of the government.—Daniel Webster.

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## AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

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## The Bay City Tribune's Proverb Hunt

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Here is an opportunity for every man, woman, boy or girl, no matter what their vocation, to win a handsome prize or prizes of a little wit and proverbial knowledge. The Tribune's Proverb contest is a feature of entertainment, summer recreation and education, something that will call for the advice or recollection of grandfather or grandmother, careful research and stick-to-itiveness, to apply the old English proverbs to the several illustrations. The Tribune has just begun to publish a series of pictures, each of which will represent an "Old English Proverb or Quotation." There will be sixty of these illustrations, one appearing each day until the series is finished. All you have to do is to find the quotation represented by each illustration. Write it upon the blank that is provided, and then mail or bring them to the Proverb Editor of The Bay City Tribune. If you answer all or nearest of the sixty quotations correctly you will win first prize.

Among the prizes is a beautiful \$500 German Piano, and a very desirable residence site. Besides these there are a Five-Year Scholarship in the International Correspondence School worth \$110, \$80 Scholarship in the Bay City Business College, Diamond Ring, elegant Steel Range, Gold Watch, Daydreamer, Set of Toys, fine Ham and many other valuable presents.

Which would you prefer? Order The Tribune and join the contest today. The contest opened June 23rd, and if you missed the early pictures The Tribune office or by mail at 2c for the daily and 3c for the Sunday.

## 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Any person who has an idea for a new invention, or who has improved an old one, should at once apply to the Scientific American for a patent. The Scientific American is the only publication that can give you the full details of the patent process, and the only one that can give you the full details of the patent process, and the only one that can give you the full details of the patent process.

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6 30	2 25	D. Fredric A.	12 05	5 35
		A. S. R.		
6 55	2 43	Yayette	11 50	5 10
7 15	2 55	D. Edward A.	11 35	4 40
8 50		M. River		
9 10	3 10	B. L. J. n.	11 18	4 10
		C. Lake		
		B. Lake		
9 35	3 33	M. Road	11 13	4 05
9 53	3 51	Lake H. d.	11 03	3 50
10 20	4 18	D. ALBA	10 50	3 37
11 00	5 00	G. River	11 00	3 27
11 15	5 15	G. Camp	10 51	3 05
11 25	5 24	J. n. River	10 44	2 50
11 30	5 27	Wards	10 43	2 45
11 55	5 45	A. E. J. n. d.	10 30	2 20
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.